

***“Championing Service Delivery, Working with and among the People”***



# **NONGOMA MUNICIPALITY**

**Annual Report for the year ended 30 June 2010**









## VISION

*“All communities shall have easy access to sustainable and physical infrastructure and be empowered to decide on their own future. To this end, we strive to become the leading local municipality in promoting cooperative governance and support an effective system of leadership and partnering, and- through fight poverty, build regional collaboration and make an enduring difference in people’s lives through accelerated service delivery”*

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## MISSION

*The mission of the Nongoma Local Municipality is to champion an integrated, sustainable system of government that supports development, economic growth and service provision through the development of all communities within the Nongoma Municipality area of jurisdiction.*

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## VALUES

*The Municipality recognizes that it is the **PEOPLE FIRST (Batho Pele)** that makes things happen, and the Council would strive to work towards others’ growth and development. It will also always strive for relevance, finding solutions to real needs, and making a difference.*







**“Ungangezwe lakhe, uBhejane uphuma esiqiwini”**

**HIS MAJESTY, THE KING GOODWILL ZWELITHINI**



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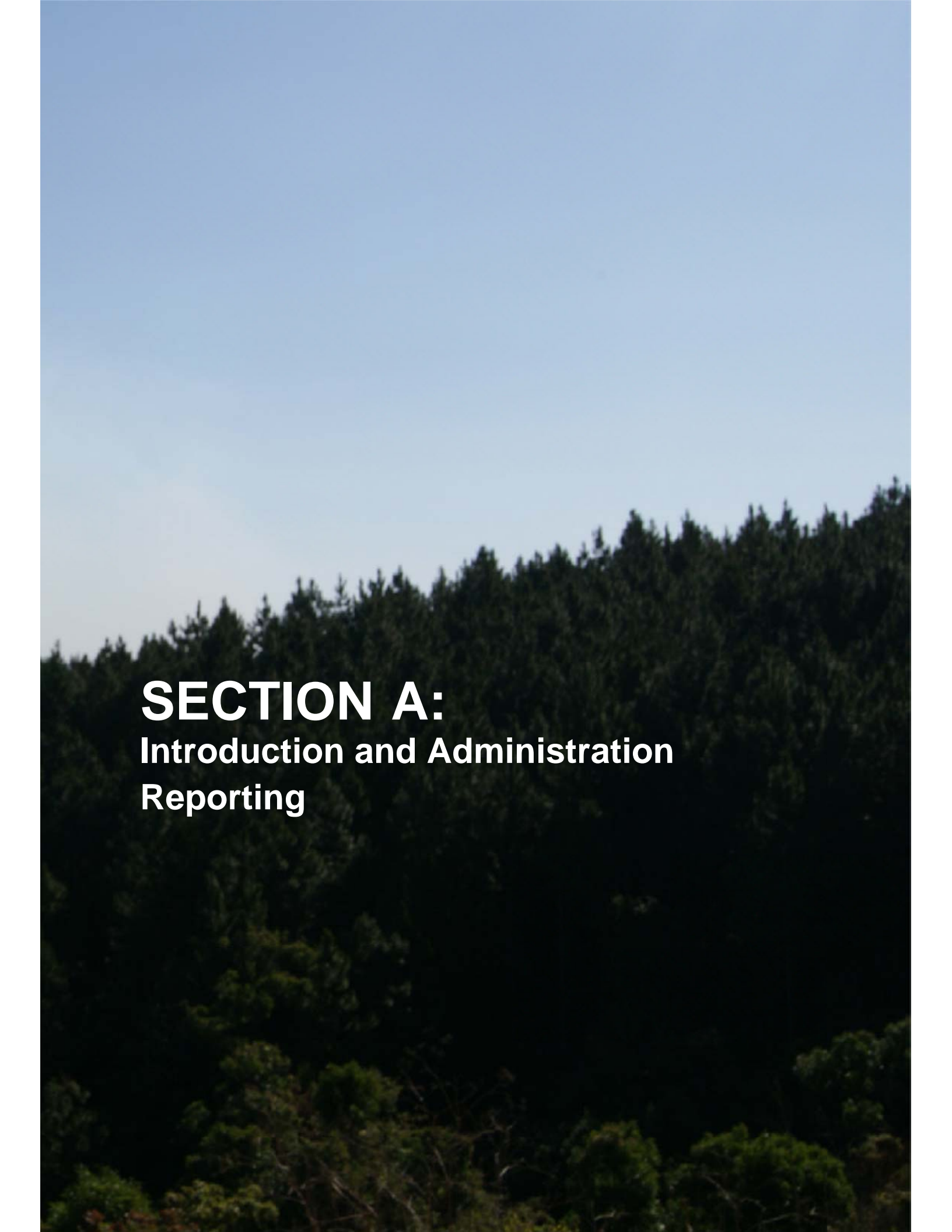
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# **SECTION A:**

## **Introduction and Administration Reporting**

# LOCALITY MAP OF NONGOMA MUNICIPALITY







# INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW

## OVERVIEW OF THE MUNICIPALITY

Nongoma Municipality is in the north eastern part Zululand in the KwaZulu-Natal. It is Zululand's second largest municipality in terms of population and the second largest in terms of area and has three Tribunal Authorities, namely Mandlakazi, Usuthu and Matheni.

It shares its name with the town of Nongoma, which serves as the seat of the municipality. It is the home of King Goodwill Zwelithini, the hereditary traditional leader of the Zulu nation, and his royal palaces are among the main tourist attractions in the region. Located in the east of the Zululand District Municipality the municipality has two secondary corridors, which run from Ulundi to Pongola and from Hlabisa to Vryheid. Nongoma is predominantly rural municipality.

The Nongoma Municipality consists of 19 wards and has 38 councillors. The Nongoma Municipality is a low capacity Municipality. The Head of Municipality administration is the Municipal Manager. There are six Directors and /or Head of Departments who report to the Municipal Manager. The Municipality has a total of one hundred and nineteen (119) employees.

The Nongoma Municipality, set in the picturesque Zululand, and is a potential tourist destination. The Municipal administration offers a mix of eco-attractions as a holiday destination, with a rich diversity and scenic nature trails, historic heritage and a unique moderate climate.

The Municipality enjoys more sunshine hours and fewer rainy days than many other areas of its kind In South Africa. The area boasts a moderate climate all year round with temperatures ranging from 16 degrees Celsius in winter to 23 degrees Celsius in summer. The area has a mean annual precipitation of 750mm. The average temperature for summer and winter 25 degrees Celsius and 17 degree Celsius.

As far as social infrastructure and facilities are concerned, the Nongoma Municipality has a hospital and 12 clinics or other health facilities. There is a fully-fledged police station, one social development office facility, one fully-fledged post office, one library and a sport facility. Nongoma Municipality also has about 25 community primary schools, 13 high schools and one technical College. It is clear that the Nongoma area is generally under-served and many communities, particularly those in rural areas, do not have access to basic services, infrastructure and facilities.





## Population Group

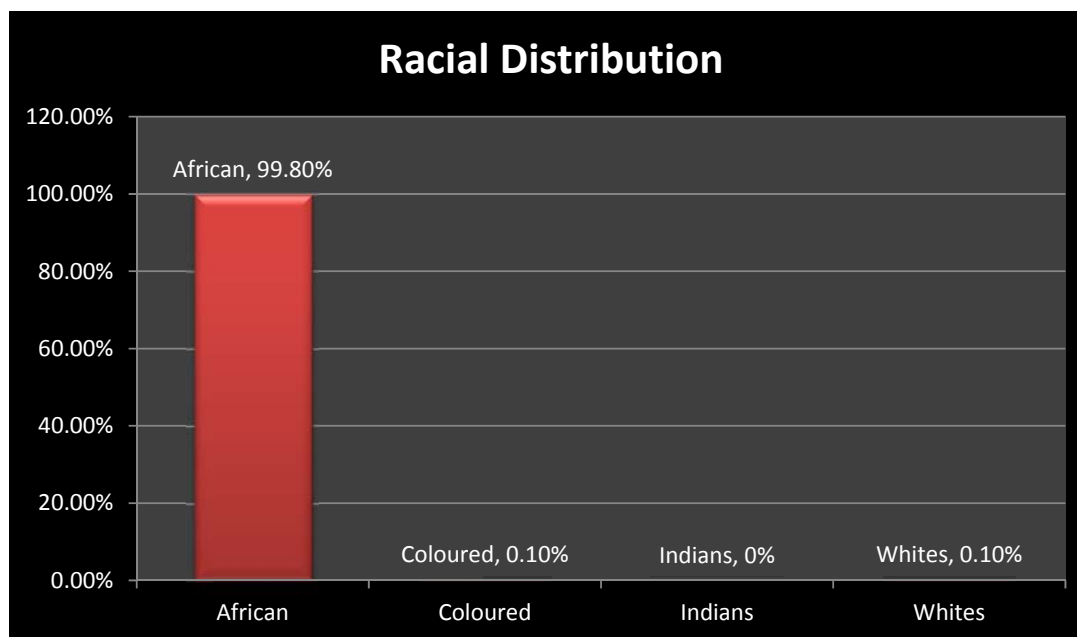
The total population of Nongoma Municipality has grown from 198, 444 in 2001 to 244,501 in 2007 (Census 2001 and Statistics SA 2007 respectively). The number of households is currently 35 293 (Statistics SA 2007) compared to 31 581 households in 2001 (Census 2001).

## Racial Distribution

The table below shows that the municipality is dominantly populated by Africans followed by Coloureds. The Indians and Whites are clearly a minority.

Persons	% Change	2001	1996
Africans	99.8%	198, 109	187,491
Coloured	0.1%	202	174
Indians	0	34	20
White	0.1%	99	56
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>198,444</b>	<b>188,996</b>

Table 1 Census 2001





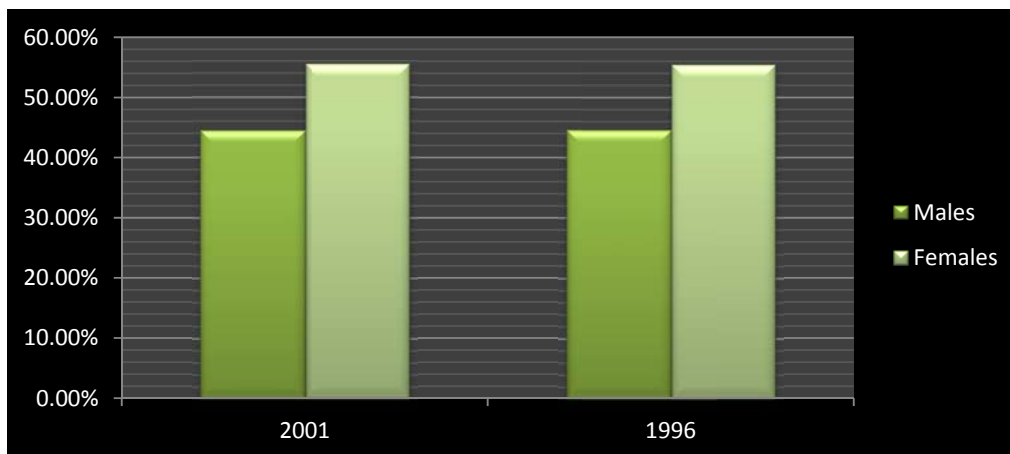


## Gender Distribution

The majority of individuals within Nongoma Municipality are female. These percentages possibly indicate that males have moved/migrated to bigger cities within the district or province because of lack of job opportunities within the immediate area – the women and kids are then left behind.

<b>Persons</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>1996</b>
Males	44.5%	88,339	44.6%	83,069
Female	55.5%	110,105	55.4%	103,338
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>198,444</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>186,417</b>

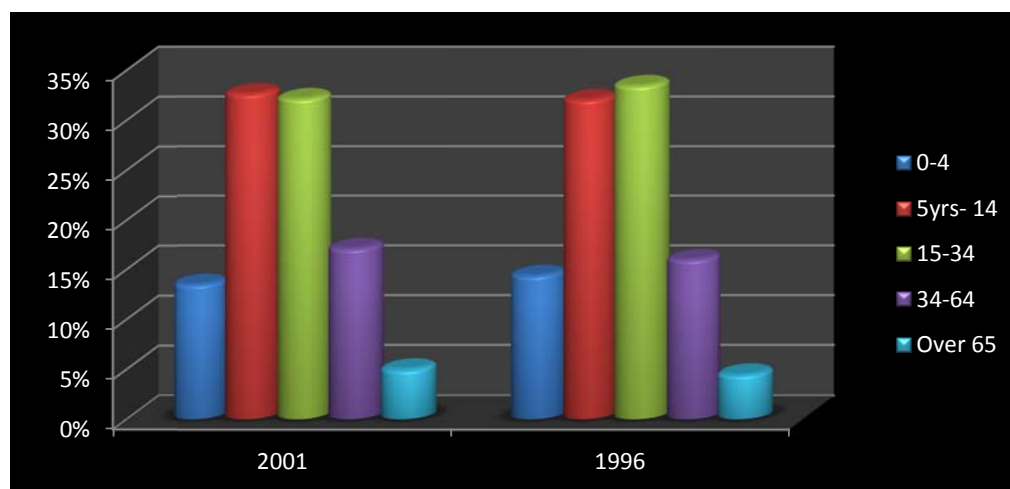
Table 2 Census 2001



## Age Distribution

<b>Persons</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>1996</b>
0 – 4	13.4%	26,642	14.3%	26,694
5 – 14	32.6%	64,747	32.0%	59,600
15 – 34	32.1%	63,678	33.4%	62,181
35 – 64	17.0%	33,707	15.9%	29,600
Over 65	4.9%	9,668	4.4%	8,232
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>198,444</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>186,307</b>

Table 3 Census 2001





## Employment Information

The following table summarises the employment status for the municipality. As can be seen, few people are economically active in Nongoma. The unemployment rate for the municipality is extremely high at 71.7%. This implies that most of the people are reliant on government grants for a living.

Persons	%	2001	%	1996
Employed	28.3%	7,141	25.2%	6,771
Unemployed	71.1%	18,069	74.8%	20,113
<b>Total labour force</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>25,210</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>26,884</b>

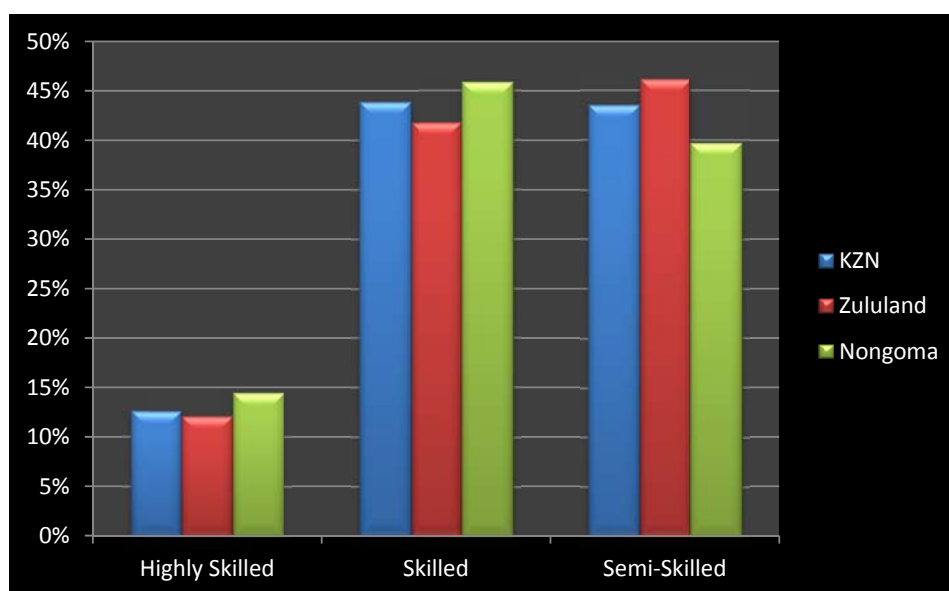
## SKILLED LEVEL OF EMPLOYED AND IMPLICATIONS

The population of Nongoma is relatively poor with limited education levels which reinforces the need for investment in skills development. The high prevalence of HIV/AIDS within Nongoma can be seen as a serious threat to economic development in terms of a loss of life and its economic and social implications as well as a general loss of productivity while on the job.

The table below compares the skill levels of individuals formally employed in Nongoma with those formerly employed in the province and district respectively. It is clearly evident that Nongoma has the same level of skills as the province and the district.

Skill Level	KZN		Zululand		Nongoma	
	Number	% formally employed	Number	% formally employed	Number	% formally employed
Formally Employed	1,618,260		65,301		6,982	
Highly Skilled	203,776	12.59	7,880	12.07	1,007	14.42
Skilled	710,117	43.88	27,282	41.78	3,202	45.86
Semi-skilled	704,367	43.53	30,139	46.15	2,773	39.72

Source: Quantec Database (Standardised Regional) & Urban-Econ Calculations, 200



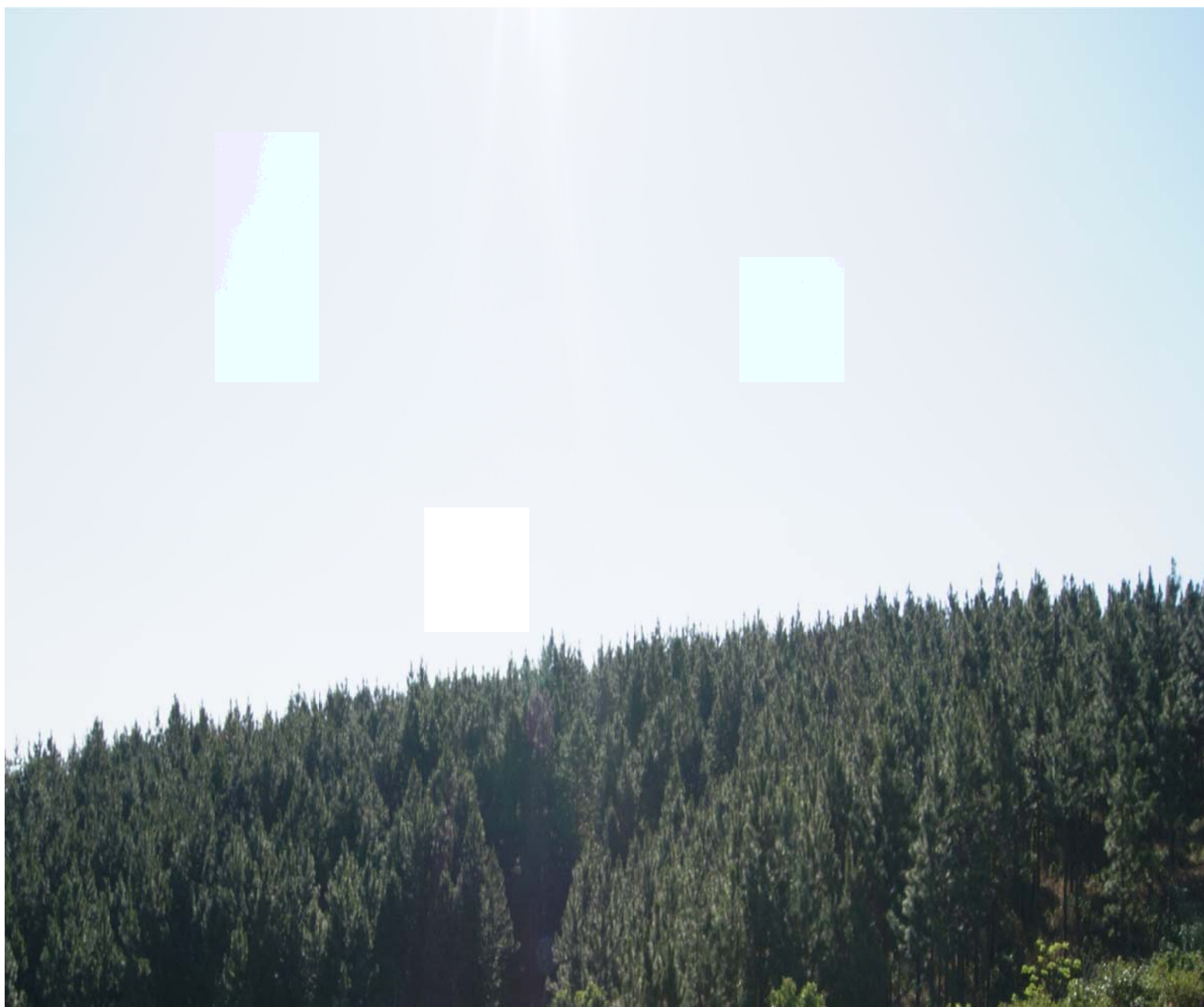




## 1.9 INDIVIDUAL ANNUAL INCOME

The table below indicates that 84.5% of individuals do not have income and are living in poverty. This information is confirmed by low education levels and low employment figures. This scenario causes people to be more reliant on government grants for a living.

Income Range	Percentage	Individuals
No income	84.5%	167,744
R1 – 400	4.5%	8,825
R401 – 800	7.9%	15,583
R801 – 1,600	1.1%	2,268
R1,601 – 3,200	1.1%	2,170
R3,201 – 6,400	0.6%	1,185
R6,401 – 12,800	0.2%	319
R12,801 – 25,600	0%	85
R25,601 – 51,200	0%	69
R51,201 – 102,400	0%	40
R102,401 – 201,800	0.1	102
R204,801 or more	0%	53
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>198,443</b>



**Girls at the annual Zulu Reed Dance.**







## Access to Services

The management of waste disposal is a challenge to the municipality due to the shortage of land to be converted into a landfill site. The present dumping site is a hazard to the community as a result of the hospital refuse which is dumped there.

The majority of the households do not have toilets and others still use pit latrines.

The supply of water is a challenge. Many households rely on rivers as a major source of water supply. A significant number of households travel more than 200 hundred kilometres to fetch water.

There are many households in Nongoma that still do not have electricity. However, the proportion of household using electricity is showing an increase due to the electrification project currently underway.

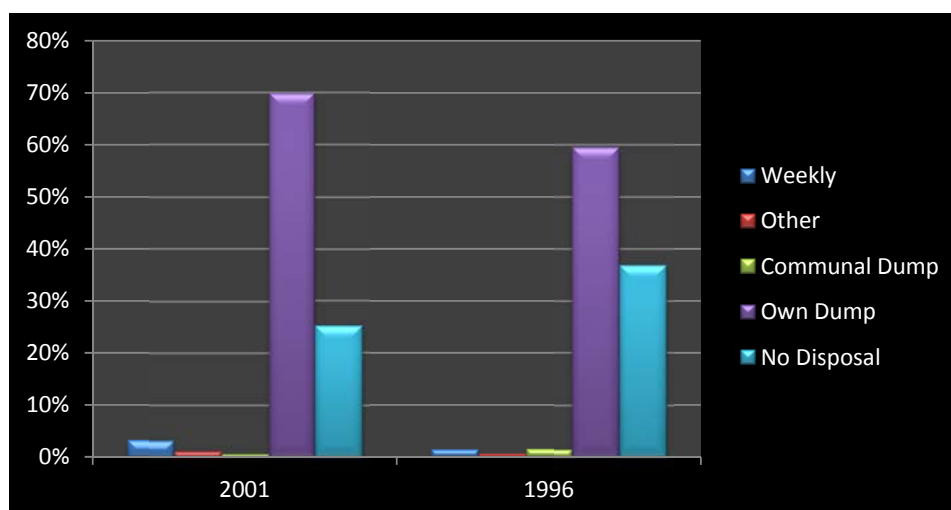
The Census (2001) indicates that the number of households receiving some form of refuse removal from the municipality has increased from 1.4% in 1996 to 3.2% in 2001. The major challenge is that there are no formal refuse dumps in the rural areas of Nongoma. The landfill site in Nongoma Town is in the process of being closed. This landfill site is full and plans for the development of a new site within the town are in are being made.

### 1.4.1 Refuse

The municipality is responsible for refuse collection services (domestic, commercial, garden refuse) and the management and operations of its own disposal facilities. The sweeping of the streets is done through a contracted service provider. Collection of refuse among households is done on a weekly basis even though some sections of the town receive a daily clearance based on the needs.

Households	%	2001	%	1996
Weekly	3.2%	1,012	1.4%	350
Other	1.1%	337	0.6%	165
Communal Dump	0.6%	184	1.5%	381
Own Dump	69.9%	22,074	59.6%	15,205
No Disposal	25.2%	7,974	36.9%	9,429
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>31,581</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>25,530</b>

Table 6 Census 2001







#### 1.4.2 Sanitation

There is sewage system in Nongoma Town whereby a gravity sewer line link up with the existing network in Nongoma from the extension located on the south western-side of the town.

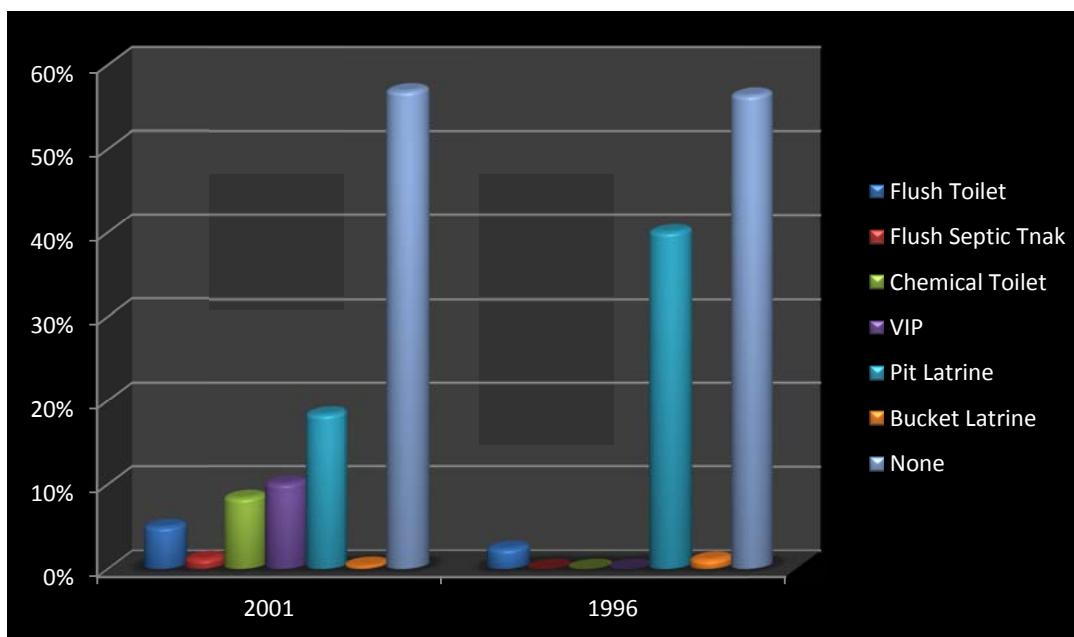
The plots within and around Nongoma Town and the extension of the town are the only plots that have waterborne sanitation services within the municipal area.

The majority of rural household makes use of the bush as there are no bulk sanitation treatment schemes in the rural areas of the Nongoma Municipality. This type of sanitation system is, if not well implemented, hazardous and could lead to the pollution of ground water resulting in enteric diseases. Some homes have a form of VIP latrine system, but most have only poor pit latrines.

The table below indicates that flush toilets connected to a sewerage system have increased from 2.4% in 1996 to 5.0% in 2001, while chemical toilets have increased from 0% in 1996 to 8.4% on 2001. It is also noted that pit latrines have decreased to 18% in 2001 from 40.1% in 1996.

Households	%	2001	%	1996
Flush Toilet	5.0%	1,588	2.4%	621
Flush Septic Tank	1.2%	391		-
Chemical Toilet	8.4%	2,643		-
VIP	10.1%	3,180		-
Pit Latrine	18.0%	5,699	40.1%	10,380
Bucket Latrine	0.4%	133	1.1%	281
None	56.9%	17,947	56.4%	14,598
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>31,581</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>25,880</b>

Table 7 Census 2001



### 1.4.3 Water



Most of the areas in Nongoma have access to water, but, due to the rugged terrain, water is not as easily accessible as it seems. Currently water is supplied to the town of Nongoma from the Vuna water treatment Works. The Vuna dam supplies raw water to the treatment plant. The dam is severely silted up and it is estimated to have lost 75% of its storage capacity.

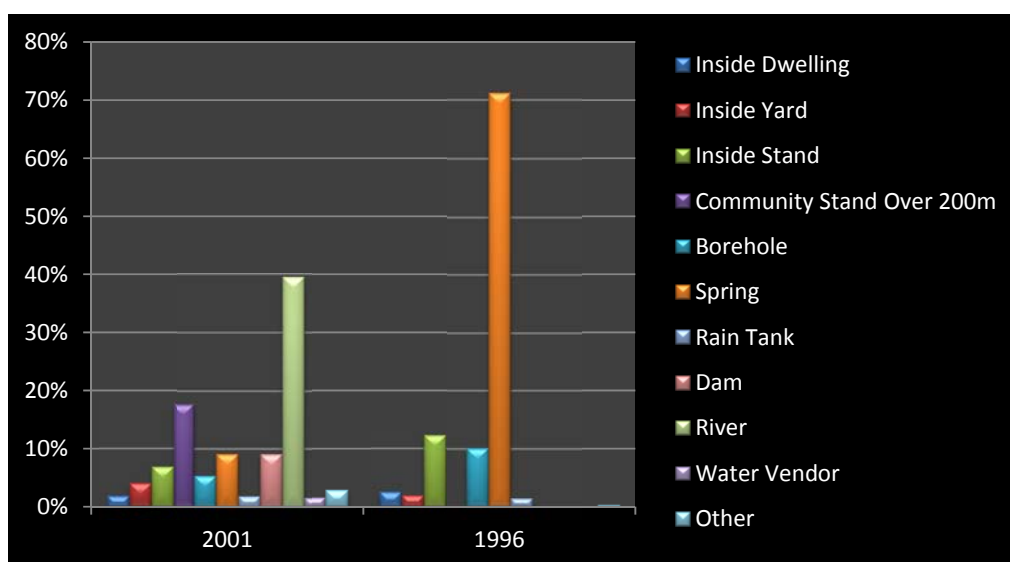
The absence of potable water and sanitation services makes people vulnerable to poor health, which reduces the quality of life and productive capacity of people, and burdens health care and social welfare services.

The rudimentary water supply is not sufficient to provide for all domestic water needs and household demand is often supplemented from rivers. Most of the areas in Nongoma have access to water, but, due to the rugged terrain, water is not as easily accessible as it seems.

The table below indicates that in terms of piped water, households receiving it within their dwelling has decreased from 2.6% in 1996, to 1.9% in 2001, while inside the yard has increased from 2.0% (1996) to 4.1% (2001).

Households	%	2001	%	1996
Inside Dwelling	1.9%	595	2.6%	667
Inside Yard	4.1%	1,302	2.0%	521
Inside Stand	6.9%	2,166	12.3%	3,168
Community Stand Over 200m	17.6%	5,546		-
Borehole	5.4%	1,692	10.1%	2,595
Spring	9.1%	2,885	71.2%	18,372
Rain Tank	1.9%	592	1.5%	384
Dam	9.1%	2,889		-
River	39.5%	12,474		-
Water Vendor	1.6%	526		-
Other	2.9%	911	0.3%	94
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>31,578</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>25,801</b>

Table 8 Census 2001





Currently water is supplied to the town of Nongoma from the Vuna water treatment Works. The Vuna dam is severely silted up and it is estimated to have lost 75% of its storage capacity. Bulk raw water supply is thus very vulnerable to the seasonal rainfall and ongoing high maintenance and repair costs to the plant and the bulk and reticulation network.

The Zululand District Municipality is the Water Services Authority for the Nongoma area and is responsible for water planning and provision in the municipality. The Zululand District Water Services Plan gives a clear indication as to where and when water infrastructure will be provided in the District.

#### **1.4.4 Electricity**

In Nongoma, 88% of the communities have access to electricity and the remaining 12% meet their energy needs using either hydro-carbon (coal, gas and paraffin) and/or biomass (wood dung and crop waste) sources. The task of collecting these has severe social and health cost which accrue primarily to rural women and children. The municipality area is covered by metered electricity supply whilst those areas in the former tribal areas are served with pre-paid electricity supply as well as metered electricity supply in selected areas.

In terms of electrification of RDP housing the municipality in conjunction with the Department of Energy (DoE) provide electricity to formal houses. The municipality requests funding for electrification through the DoE's Integrated National Electrification Program (INEP). The number of houses electrified is dependent upon the funding allocated and the number of houses completed.

The following electrification projects were completed during 1 April 2009 - 30 March 2010

Benedict NB 71(Ngolotshe)	944 households
Cebokwakhe	399 households
Buxedene	329 households
Okhalweni Lwamathongo	388 households

#### **1.4.5 Roads**

The main road within the Nongoma central business District (CBD) is the R66 and the portion of the R66 under study is intersected by five roads. The major pedestrian movement occurs along the R66 with limited pedestrian movement along Mason Street and Side Street. Rural access roads are in a poor condition and are in need of urgent upgrading and maintenance.

The primary concern is the overall accessibility of the Nongoma municipality and linkages to the rest of the Nongoma municipality and the province. The portions of road from Vryheid, Hluhluwe, oPhongolo and Mkhuze are gravel roads and inaccessible during the rainy season. By improving these linkages with the rest of town, an areas of economic development and growth would be realised.

#### **1.4.6 Housing**

Housing is a critical asset for the poor, and can cushion them against the impact of poverty. Housing not only provides shelter and space for human development, but also may be used as a base for home enterprise. There is a need for a strategy aimed at giving all the Nongoma communities access to a





permanent residential structure with secure tenure and adequate water, sanitation, waste disposal and electricity services.

The housing projects shown below are in progress in the Nongoma municipality. The Department of Human Settlements is the principal and Nongoma municipality the implementing agent.

#### ***Department of Housing Projects***

PROJECT NAME	TYPE	NUMBER OF UNITS
Buxedene	Rural	1 400
Holinyoka	Rural	1 100
Maye/ Dabhasi	Rural	1 000
Siyazama	Rural	1 000

Housing in the municipality is largely problematic with most residences (an estimated 75%) being mud houses which are often unsafe during stormy weather. Households have largely been built along transport routes leading to a linear settlement pattern which makes service provision problematic and expensive. The estimated housing backlog is 20,393 units.

#### **1.4.7 Health**

Benedictine Hospital is the only hospital in Nongoma. In addition to the normal services it renders, it also acts as a clinic and provides related service to surrounding communities. There are 12 clinics that serve the three tribal authority areas.

#### **Industry**

Sector	%	2001	%	1996
Agriculture	1.6%	116	1.8%	129
Community Service	42.9%	3,061	29.6%	2,094
Construction	4.0%	285	6.7%	475
Electricity, Gas and Water	0.4%	25	0.5%	34
Financial Services	3.7%	261	3.6%	253
Manufacturing	2.0%	145	4.3%	305
Mining	2.7%	192	6.0%	422
Private Households	5.0%	360	9.5%	671
Transport, Storage & Communication	2.4%	170	3.9%	277
Undetermined	24.7%	1,761	26.2%	1,849
Wholesale & Retail	10.6%	760	7.9%	556
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>7,136</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>7,065</b>





# INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW

## MAYOR'S FOREWORD

I am privileged to have the opportunity as Mayor of the Nongoma Local Municipality to introduce the Annual Report for the 2009/2010 financial year.

The 2009/2010 financial year was a very active and eventful year. The year saw some critical changes to the leadership of the municipality both politically and administratively. These changes brought with them a lot of challenges for the new incumbents of the office.

The biggest challenges of them all was completing the budget cycle and making sure that it works for the municipality's bigger mandate that of service deliver. The other challenge was to adjust the operations of the municipality such that good corporate governance was made the order of the day. Sound financial discipline had to be maintained at all costs. Proper record keeping and documentation control had to be made a reality if our promise to the Parliamentary Finance and SCOPA committees was to be kept. To add to that the ever piling demands on the municipal mayor to ensure that the municipality is removed from a position of Disclaimer which it had carried for 5 years to a Clean Audit seemed a mammoth task.

These challenges coupled with the low staff morale, high absenteeism rate and the bad record of absenteeism by our top management made this task daunting to the extreme. It meant one had to try and make it work at all costs as no excuses could be acceptable to anybody. It is a well known secret that the municipality was also in the news for a better part of this year for all the wrong reasons. The lack of a communications strategy and plan did not help the situation. The negative impact of this lack cannot be overemphasized as the people were not afforded the opportunity to hear what their government was doing to uplift them no matter how small or big it is.

Negative perceptions used this vacuum to perpetuate the thinking that none of the people's needs were being met. These and other factors had a financial bearing on the municipality. We managed to develop a communications strategy and plan which we are effectively utilizing.

The budget review process had to make a shift so that the identified priorities could be implemented. More than all we had to ensure we have somebody who knows how to handle income and expenditure and take effective control of our finances. The Administrator held the fort and prevented the outflow of our finance but we had to have continuity of proper control and accountability. We therefore had to acquire the services of a properly qualified Chief Financial Officer to head our Finance department. We have seen the fruits of our endeavour.

This means that we have managed to hold the fort for the 2009/10 financial year and have laid a solid foundation for the 2010/11 financial year. I am proud that we have had a number of achievements in the execution of our responsibilities and legal obligations as a sphere of government. Proper governance meant we had to start complying with our legal obligations like: doing a Annual report, Oversight report, statutory public meetings surrounding these reports for 2008-09.

Our budget cycle was also done according to the appropriate timelines. We have finished a number of

projects i.e. halls like Nzobo, Holinyoka, kwaGwabhela, Mangqwashu, Ogedleni, on top of that we finished a number of crèches like: Ophiyaneni, Nhlophenkulu, Mtiyambo, Dabhazi, Buxedeni just a few. We managed to rehabilitate a number of small access roads including building a new one to assist our town residents in bypassing the town. We started a project of clearing potholes in the town area.

We have had the town getting a new shopping complex that is now fully operational. We are in the process of finalizing the Rehabilitation of the town with the grant we have received. We have revived





the functioning of the Ward Committees to ensure that all our communities have a say in what we do and how we do things.

We changed all our portfolio committees so that people can be given new challenges. All these efforts were done in our resolve to improve the functioning of council.

I hope with all the refinements in this report and all the technical aspects as will be detailed by the municipal manager and other senior managers will render this an efficient municipality. I want to thank all those who have left no stone unturned to make this a municipality of the people by the people.

The staff, the councillors, the government departments, the party which gave us the opportunity to try and turn this municipality around.

But most of all a big thank you to the people of Nongoma for believing in us and continue to give us the opportunity to lead them. To those diehards who are opposed to change and who are still negative about our municipality must change and assist please. We need all of us to be on board. Together we can make it happen. Together Everybody Achieves More. We need to work as a Team.

Please accept this annual report.

I thank you.

***Councillor Revd. Sithembiso C. Mataba***  
***Mayor of Nongoma Municipality***





Local girls on the way to the Annual Zulu Reed Dance





# INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW

## MUNICIPAL MANAGER'S REPORT

The financial year 2009/10 has been a time of many challenges. Irrespective of challenges that required top priority there are a number of improvements made in the year under review, such as higher points obtained when the municipality's Integrated Development Plan (IDP) was assessed by the provincial IDP assessment team. The loss of other sources of the municipality's income, i.e. revenue generated from electricity and water. These sources of income are now the functions of Eskom and Zululand District Municipality respectively. The only source of income that still remains with the municipality, other than property rates, is income generated from refuse removal which is insufficient.

Nongoma Municipality being a deep rural Municipality has a high rate of unemployment. This contributes to the congestion in our town. People from all our nineteen wards bring their agricultural products to sell in town thus exacerbate the congestion problem. About eighty percent of land within the Municipality's boundaries is owned by the Department of Land Affairs, this deprives the municipality its right to sell the land thus generate revenue from payment of rates.

### Service Delivery Performance

The inevitable situation (challenges) mentioned above compelled the municipality to seriously devise other means of generating revenue. Efforts that were made to generate revenue culminated in the:

- Establishment of the MOTOR VEHICLE LEARNER'S LICENCE CENTRE which generates between R50,000 and R65,000 a month.
- Successful application for R103 million for Neighbourhood Development Partnership Grant to the National Treasury. This is an Urban Renewal Town Regeneration project. This project is underway.

The contribution of this project will be as follows:

- Create employment opportunities
  - Attract investors
  - Increase Municipality's rate base
  - Reduce or curb the town congestion
  - Others
- ☐ Revision of organizational structure which resulted in the establishment of a Traffic Department and appointment of the H.O.D for this department. It is foreseen that this Department will generate acceptable amount of revenue by means of traffic fines. In the next budget the equipment required by the Traffic Officers to carry out their duties will be procured.
  - ☐ To ensure effective and efficient functioning of the Department of Finance the Council requested the Provincial Department of Local Government and Traditional affairs to intervene in terms of section 137 of the Municipal Finance Management Act, (Act 56 of 2003).
  - ☐ Regarding acquisition of land from the Department of Land Affairs the Municipality has appointed Attorneys who are busy dealing with this matter. Secondly, meetings with all relevant stakeholders are held on a regular basis in respect of this matter.
  - ☐ The management and Council's Executive Committee had a team building workshop which its aim was to ensure that service delivery receives top priority at all times.





### **Service Delivery Challenges**

- ☐ Funding constraints continue to have an adverse impact on service delivery. As a result the municipality has a number of assets/equipment that is not functional and need to be replaced. Further it does not have funds to build a testing ground.
- ☐ Collection of monies owing to the municipality by consumers is a challenge despite the fact that the municipality has a firm of attorneys that is tasked with the collection of debts.
- ☐ Lack of relevant skills especially in the finance department continues to be a challenge.
- ☐ As captured in the report of the Auditor General, the audit committee was not functional throughout the year under review.

### **Primary Legislative Mandate**

The primary legislative mandate of the municipality stems from chapter 7, section 151 (2) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, which states that the municipality must strive within its administrative and financial capacity, to meet the objects of local government which are to:

- ☐ Prioritize the basic needs of the communities;
- ☐ Promote the social and economic development; and
- ☐ Participate in national and provincial development programmes.

These constitutional stipulations are also reinforced in section 73(1) of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act No. 117 of 1998.

The constitution is further supported by the following Acts which were created solely for the furtherance of the municipalities' constitutional mandate:

- ☐ The Constitution Act of the Republic of South Africa, Act No. 108 of 1996

### **Mandates pertaining directly to local governments acts**

- ☐ The Municipal Systems Act
- ☐ The Municipal Structures Act
- ☐ The Municipal Financial Management Act No 56 of 2003
- ☐ The Division of Revenue Act No 12 of 2009
- ☐ Supply Chain Management Policy Framework
- ☐ Skills Development Act, 97 of 1998

### **Quasi-Statutory Mandate**

- ☐ Employment Equity Act, 55 of 1998
- ☐ Labour Relations Act, 66 of 1995
- ☐ Unemployment Insurance Act, 30 of 1966
- ☐ Occupational Health and Safety Act, 85 of 1993

### **Conclusion**

I have an unwavering confidence in our joint ability as the municipal personnel to execute our mandate, always with the invaluable support and advice of our able council. The reports from the

Heads of Departments are included in this Annual Report.



Thank you

**Mr VP Zulu**

**Municipal Manager**

*"Leaders don't wait. They shape their own frontier"*



**Nongoma Municipal Building**

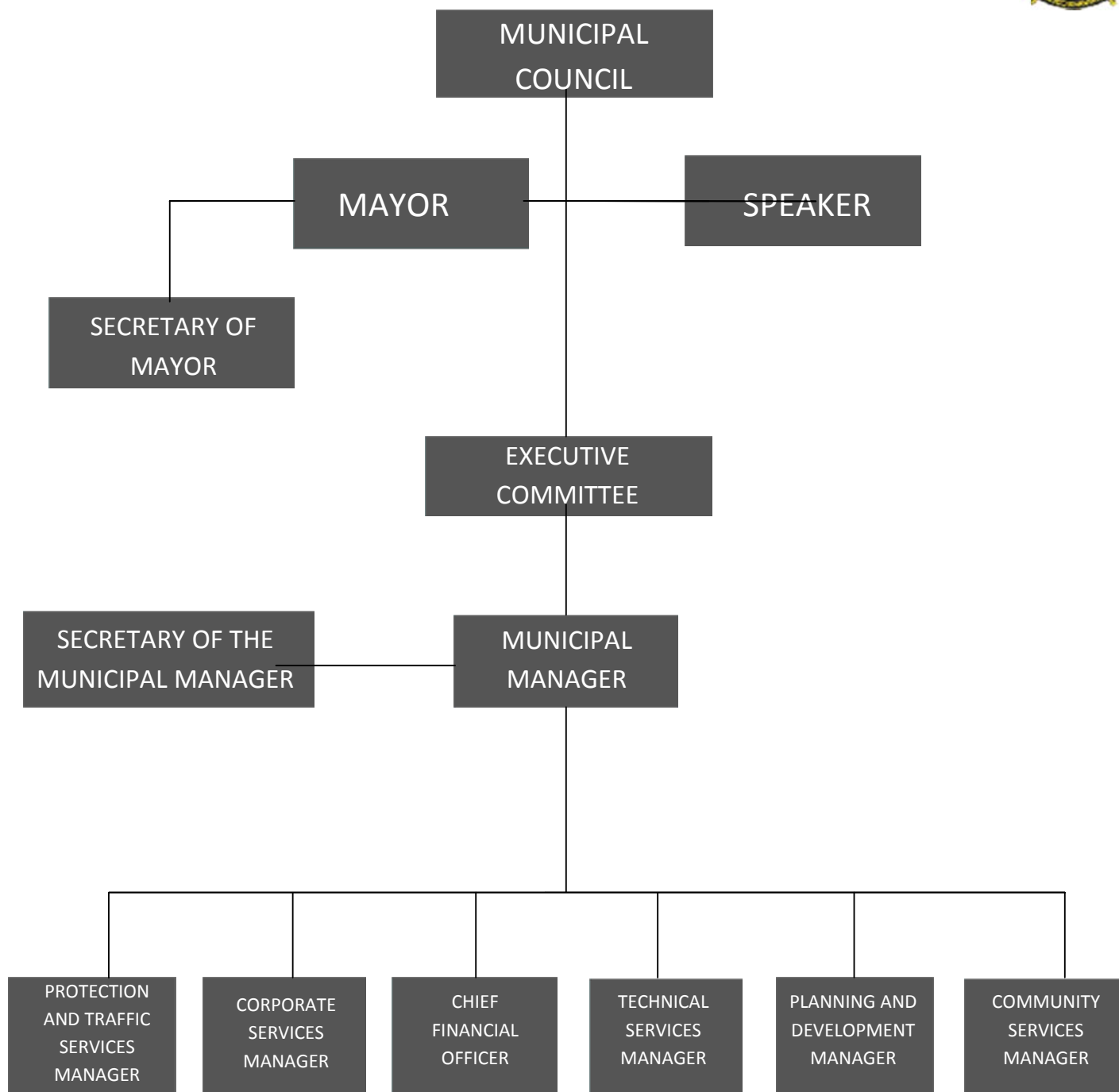


# HUMAN RESOURCES AND OTHER ORGANISATIONAL MANAGEMENT





# MUNICIPAL ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE





**Gum tree Forest at Nongoma**

